Survey of mentally challenged patients

*68. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALWANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in the country regarding mentally challenged patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the need has been felt to open more institutes on the line of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (NIMHANS), Banglore; and

(d) the details of institutes offering degree/diploma to the persons engaged in the treatment of mentally challenged patients in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey, number of persons with mental retardation (mentally challenged) is 94 per 1,00,000 person. The State-wise details are laid on the Table of the House and are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) List of Institutes, State-wise, recognized by Rehabilitation Council of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, which are conducting M. Phil Course in Clinical Psychology, is laid on the Table of the House and is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement

State-wise details of number of persons with mental retardation (mentally challenged) per 100,000 persons for each State/UT and Sex

All India

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	154	67	110	89	75	82	140	69	104
Himachal Pradesh	182	65	121	113	62	87	175	64	118
Punjab	173	67	124	126	70	101	158	68	116
Chandigarh	45	43	44	71	57	66	69	55	64
Uttaranchal	163	51	111	114	52	84	152	51	104

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Haryana	123	61	93	100	75	88	117	65	92
Delhi	55	7	35	53	39	47	53	31	44
Rajasthan	111	57	85	100	50	76	109	55	82
Uttar Pradesh	123	55	91	123	71	99	123	58	92
Bihar	104	36	71	69	50	60	100	37	70
Sikkim	51	29	41	0	47	22	46	30	39
Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	12	0	0	0	0	22	11
Nagaland	85	40	63	36	31	33	70	37	54
Manipur	56	47	52	34	29	32	51	42	47
Mizoram	117	151	133	131	109	119	122	132	127
Tripura	28	15	22	31	40	36	29	18	24
Meghalaya	72	45	59	128	44	88	80	45	63
Assam	34	58	45	85	19	54	38	54	45
West Bengal	140	83	114	136	88	113	139	86	114
Jharkhand	81	39	60	75	69	72	80	45	63
Orissa	129	71	100	136	127	131	130	78	104
Chhattisgarh	101	58	80	128	79	104	105	61	84
Madhya Pradesh	74	53	64	120	61	93	87	55	72
Gujarat	103	75	90	110	85	98	106	79	93
Daman & Diu	44	51	46	81	70	76	57	59	53
D & N Haveli	42	89	64	78	84	81	47	89	67
Maharashtra	104	80	92	116	102	110	109	88	99
Andhra Pradesh	90	85	88	123	69	96	100	80	90
Karnataka	109	92	101	101	79	90	107	88	98
Goa	262	119	184	164	715	387	230	251	240
Lakshadweep	322	173	239	390	123	257	362	147	149
Kerala	225	141	180	264	220	241	234	160	194
Tamil Nadu	122	105	114	140	86	113	128	98	113

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pondicherry	79	59	68	102	123	112	94	96	95
Andaman & Nicobar Island	92	78	84	66	53	60	84	72	78
All India	113	69	92	118	81	100	115	72	94

Statement-II

State-wise list of Institutes

Sl.No.	State	Name of Institute
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, Secunderabad.
2.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences, Delhi
3.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi
4.	Ranchi	Institute for Neuro-Psychiatry & Allied Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal University, Manipal
6.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur
7.	Tamil Nadu	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute (Sri Ramachandra University), Chennai
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amity Institute of Behavioural (Health) & Allied Sciences (AIHBAS), NOIDA
9.		Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra
10.	West Bengal	Rashbehari Shiksha Prangan, Calcutta

Infant mortality rate in Delhi

*69. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infant mortality rate in Delhi climbed by 50 per cent per year between 2005 and 2007;

(b) if so, whether the existing super-specialty hospitals having health-care facilities in every nook and corner of Delhi are not adequate for growing population; and

(c) whether the targeted beneficiaries of public health-care are ignorant about the facilities available or there is slackness on the part of medical and paramedical staff?